1. ***Define an interface “IntOperations” with methods to check whether an integer is positive\_negative, even\_odd, prime and operations like factorial and sum of digits. Define a class MyNumber having one private int data member. Write a default constructor to initialize it to 0 and another constructor to initialize it to a value (Use this). Implement the above interface. Create an object in main.***

interface IntOperations {

boolean isPositive();

boolean isNegative();

boolean isEven();

boolean isOdd();

boolean isPrime();

long factorial();

int sumOfDigits();

}

class MyNumber implements IntOperations {

private int data;

public MyNumber() {

this.data = 0;

}

public MyNumber(int data) {

this.data = data;

}

@Override

public boolean isPositive() {

return data > 0;

}

@Override

public boolean isNegative() {

return data < 0;

}

@Override

public boolean isEven() {

return data % 2 == 0;

}

@Override

public boolean isOdd() {

return data % 2 != 0;

}

@Override

public boolean isPrime() {

if (data <= 1) return false;

for (int i = 2; i <= Math.sqrt(data); i++) {

if (data % i == 0) return false;

}

return true;

}

@Override

public long factorial() {

int result = 1;

if (data > 0)

for (int i = 1; i <= data; i++) {

result \*= i;

}

return result;

}

@Override

public int sumOfDigits() {

int sum = 0;

int number = Math.abs(data);

while (number != 0) {

sum += number % 10;

number /= 10;

}

return sum;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

MyNumber num = new MyNumber(5);

System.out.println("Is Positive: " + num.isPositive());

System.out.println("Is Negative: " + num.isNegative());

System.out.println("Is Even: " + num.isEven());

System.out.println("Is Odd: " + num.isOdd());

System.out.println("Is Prime: " + num.isPrime());

System.out.println("Factorial: " + num.factorial());

System.out.println("Sum of Digits: " + num.sumOfDigits());

}

}

***Output:***

Is Positive: true

Is Negative: false

Is Even: false

Is Odd: true

Is Prime: true

Factorial: 120

Sum of Digits: 5

1. ***Define an Interface Shape with abstract method area(). Write a java program to calculate an area of Circle and Sphere.(use final keyword)***

interface Shape {

final double PI = Math.PI;

double area();

}

class Circle implements Shape {

private final double radius;

public Circle(double radius) {

this.radius = radius;

}

@Override

public double

area() {

return PI \* radius \* radius;

}

}

class Sphere implements Shape {

private final double radius;

public Sphere(double radius) {

this.radius = radius;

}

@Override

public double area() {

return 4 \* PI \* radius \* radius;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Circle circle = new Circle(5);

Sphere sphere = new Sphere(3);

System.out.println("Area of circle: " + circle.area());

System.out.println("Area of sphere: " + sphere.area());

}

}

***Output:***

Area of circle: 78.53981633974483

Area of sphere: 113.09733552923255

1. ***Define an interface “Operation” which has methods area(),volume().Define a constant PI having a value 3.142.Create a class cylinder which implements this interface (members – radius, height) Create n object and calculate the area and volume.***

interface Operation {

double PI = 3.142;

double area();

double volume();

}

class Cylinder implements Operation {

private final double radius;

private final double height;

public Cylinder(double radius, double height) {

this.radius = radius;

this.height = height;

}

@Override

public double area() {

return 2 \* PI \* radius \* (radius + height);

}

@Override

public double volume() {

return PI \* radius \* radius \* height;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Cylinder cylinder1 = new Cylinder(5, 10);

Cylinder cylinder2 = new Cylinder(3, 7);

System.out.println("Cylinder 1:");

System.out.println("Area: " + cylinder1.area());

System.out.println("Volume: " + cylinder1.volume());

System.out.println("Cylinder 2:");

System.out.println("Area: " + cylinder2.area());

System.out.println("Volume: " + cylinder2.volume());

}

}

***Output:***

Cylinder 1:

Area: 471.29999999999995

Volume: 785.5

Cylinder 2:

Area: 188.52

Volume: 197.946

***4. Write a program to using marker interface create a class product(product\_id, product\_name, product\_cost, product\_quantity) define a default and parameterized constructor. Create objects of class product and display the contents of each object***

interface Markable {

}

class Product implements Markable {

private int productId;

private String productName;

private double productCost;

private int productQuantity;

public Product() {

productId = 0;

productName = "";

productCost = 0.0;

productQuantity = 0;

}

public Product(int productId, String productName, double productCost, int productQuantity) {

this.productId = productId;

this.productName = productName;

this.productCost = productCost;

this.productQuantity = productQuantity;

}

public void displayProduct() {

System.out.println("Product ID: " + productId);

System.out.println("Product Name: " + productName);

System.out.println("Product Cost: " + productCost);

System.out.println("Product Quantity: " + productQuantity);

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Product product1 = new Product(202, "Smartphone", 499.99, 25);

Product product2 = new Product(101, "Laptop", 80000.0, 5);

product1.displayProduct();

System.out.println();

product2.displayProduct();

}

}

***Output:***

Product ID: 202

Product Name: Smartphone

Product Cost: 499.99

Product Quantity: 25

Product ID: 101

Product Name: Laptop

Product Cost: 80000.0

Product Quantity: 5

***5. Write a program to find the cube of given number using function interface.***

import java.util.Scanner;

interface CubeCalculator {

double calculate(double number);

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter a number to find its cube: ");

double number = scanner.nextDouble();

CubeCalculator cubeCalculator = (n) -> n \* n \* n;

double result = cubeCalculator.calculate(number);

System.out.println("The cube of " + number + " is: " + result);

}

}

***Output:***

Enter a number to find its cube: 4

The cube of 4.0 is: 64.0

***6. Create an interface “CreditCardInterface” with methods to viewCreditAmount, viewPin, changePin, useCard and payBalance. Create a class Customer (name, card number, pin, creditAmount – initialized to 0). Implement methods viewCreditAmount, viewPin, changePin and payBalance of the interface. From Customer, create classes RegularCardHolder (maxCreditLimit) and GoldCardHolder (String specialPrivileges) and define the remaining methods of the interface. Create n objects of the RegularCardHolder and GoldCardHolder classes and write a menu driven program to perform the following actions 1. Use Card 2. Pay Balance 3. Change Pin***

import java.util.Scanner;

interface CreditCardInterface {

void viewCreditAmount();

void viewPin();

void changePin();

void useCard(double amount);

void payBalance(double amount);

}

abstract class Customer implements CreditCardInterface {

String name;

long cardNumber;

int pin;

double creditAmount;

public Customer(String name, long cardNumber, int pin) {

this.name = name;

this.cardNumber = cardNumber;

this.pin = pin;

this.creditAmount = 0;

}

@Override

public void viewCreditAmount() {

System.out.println("Credit Amount: " + creditAmount);

}

@Override

public void viewPin() {

System.out.println("Pin: " + pin);

}

@Override

public void changePin() {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

System.out.print("Enter new pin: ");

int newPin = scanner.nextInt();

pin = newPin;

System.out.println("Pin changed successfully");

}

@Override

public void payBalance(double amount) {

if (amount > creditAmount) {

System.out.println("Insufficient balance");

} else {

creditAmount -= amount;

System.out.println("Payment successful. New balance: " + creditAmount);

}

}

}

class RegularCardHolder extends Customer {

double maxCreditLimit;

public RegularCardHolder(String name, long cardNumber, int pin, double maxCreditLimit) {

super(name, cardNumber, pin);

this.maxCreditLimit = maxCreditLimit;

}

@Override

public void useCard(double amount) {

if (creditAmount + amount > maxCreditLimit) {

System.out.println("Credit limit exceeded");

} else {

creditAmount += amount;

System.out.println("Card used successfully. New balance: " + creditAmount);

}

}

}

class GoldCardHolder extends Customer {

String specialPrivileges;

public GoldCardHolder(String name, long cardNumber, int pin, String specialPrivileges) {

super(name, cardNumber, pin);

this.specialPrivileges = specialPrivileges;

}

@Override

public void useCard(double amount) {

creditAmount += amount;

System.out.println("Card used successfully. New balance: " + creditAmount);

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

int n;

System.out.print("Enter number of customers: ");

n = scanner.nextInt();

CreditCardInterface[] customers = new CreditCardInterface[n];

for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {

System.out.println("Enter customer details:");

System.out.print("Name: ");

String name = scanner.next();

System.out.print("Card number: ");

long cardNumber = scanner.nextLong();

System.out.print("Pin: ");

int pin = scanner.nextInt();

System.out.print("Card type (R for Regular, G for Gold): ");

char cardType = scanner.next().charAt(0);

if (cardType == 'R') {

System.out.print("Max credit limit: ");

double maxCreditLimit = scanner.nextDouble();

customers[i] = new RegularCardHolder(name, cardNumber, pin, maxCreditLimit);

} else if (cardType == 'G') {

System.out.print("Special privileges: ");

String specialPrivileges = scanner.next();

customers[i] = new GoldCardHolder(name, cardNumber, pin, specialPrivileges);

} else {

System.out.println("Invalid card type");

i--;

}

}

int choice;

do {

System.out.println("1. Use Card");

System.out.println("2. Pay Balance");

System.out.println("3. Change Pin");

System.out.println("4. View Credit Amount");

System.out.println("5. Exit");

System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");

choice = scanner.nextInt();

if (choice >= 1 && choice <= 5) {

System.out.print("Enter customer index: ");

int index = scanner.nextInt();

if (index >= 0 && index < n) {

CreditCardInterface customer = customers[index];

switch (choice) {

case 1:

System.out.print("Enter amount: ");

double amount = scanner.nextDouble();

customer.useCard(amount);

break;

case 2:

System.out.print("Enter amount: ");

amount = scanner.nextDouble();

customer.payBalance(amount);

break;

case 3:

customer.changePin();

break;

case 4:

customer.viewCreditAmount();

break;

}

} else {

System.out.println("Invalid customer index");

}

} else {

System.out.println("Invalid choice");

}

} while (choice != 5);

}

}

***Output:***

Enter number of customers: 2

Enter customer details:

Name: nita

Card number: 2

Pin: 1234

Card type (R for Regular, G for Gold): R

Max credit limit: 40000

Enter customer details:

Name: sita

Card number: 3

Pin: 1234

Card type (R for Regular, G for Gold): G

Special privileges: 41000

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter customer index: 2

Invalid customer index

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter customer index: 1

Enter amount: 2

Card used successfully. New balance: 2.0

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

Enter your choice: 3

Enter customer index: 12345

Invalid customer index

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

Enter your choice: 4

Enter customer index: 1

Credit Amount: 2.0

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

Enter your choice: 4

Enter customer index: 1

Credit Amount: 2.0

1. Use Card

2. Pay Balance

3. Change Pin

4. View Credit Amount

5. Exit

***7. Define an interface “StackOperations” which declares methods for a static stack. Define a class “MyStack” which contains an array and top as data members and implements the above interface. Initialize the stack using a constructor. Write a menu driven program to perform operations on a stack object.***

Import java.util.\*;

interface StackOperations {

void push(int data);

int pop();

int peek();

boolean isEmpty();

boolean isFull();

}

class MyStack implements StackOperations {

private int[] stack;

private int top;

private final int MAX\_SIZE = 100;

public MyStack() {

stack = new int[MAX\_SIZE];

top = -1;

}

@Override

public void push(int data) {

if (isFull()) {

System.out.println("Stack Overflow");

return;

}

top++;

stack[top] = data;

}

@Override

public int pop() {

if (isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Stack Underflow");

return -1;

}

int data = stack[top];

top--;

return data;

}

@Override

public int peek() {

if (isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Stack is empty");

return -1;

}

return stack[top];

}

@Override

public boolean isEmpty() {

return top == -1;

}

@Override

public boolean isFull() {

return top == MAX\_SIZE - 1;

}

}

public class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

MyStack stack = new MyStack();

Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);

int choice;

do {

System.out.println("1. Push");

System.out.println("2. Pop");

System.out.println("3. Peek");

System.out.println("4. Check Empty");

System.out.println("5. Check Full");

System.out.println("6. Exit");

System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");

choice = scanner.nextInt();

switch (choice) {

case 1:

System.out.print("Enter data to push: ");

int data = scanner.nextInt();

stack.push(data);

break;

case 2:

int popped = stack.pop();

if (popped != -1) {

System.out.println("Popped element: " + popped);

}

break;

case 3:

int peeked = stack.peek();

if (peeked != -1) {

System.out.println("Top element: " + peeked);

}

break;

case 4:

if (stack.isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Stack is empty");

} else {

System.out.println("Stack is not empty");

}

break;

case 5:

if (stack.isFull()) {

System.out.println("Stack is full");

} else {

System.out.println("Stack is not full");

}

break;

case 6:

System.out.println("Exiting...");

break;

default:

System.out.println("Invalid choice");

}

} while (choice != 6);

}

}

***Output:***

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter data to push: 1234

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 3

Top element: 1234

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 4

Stack is not empty

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 5

Stack is not full

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 2

Popped element: 1234

1. Push

2. Pop

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 6

Exiting...

***8. Define an interface “QueueOperations” which declares methods for a static queue. Define a class “MyQueue” which contains an array and front and rear as data members and implements the above interface. Initialize the queue using a constructor. Write a menu driven program to perform operations on a queue object***.

import java.util.\*;

interface QueueOperations {

void enqueue(int data);

int dequeue();

int peek();

boolean isEmpty();

boolean isFull();

}

class MyQueue implements QueueOperations {

private int[] queue;

private int front, rear;

private final int MAX\_SIZE = 100;

public MyQueue() {

queue = new int[MAX\_SIZE];

front = 0;

rear = -1;

}

@Override

public void enqueue(int data) {

if (isFull()) {

System.out.println("Queue Overflow");

return;

}

if (isEmpty()) {

front = 0;

}

rear++;

queue[rear] = data;

}

@Override

public int dequeue() {

if (isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Queue Underflow");

return -1;

}

int data = queue[front];

if (front == rear) {

front = rear = -1;

} else {

front++;

}

return data;

}

@Override

public int peek() {

if (isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Queue is empty");

return -1;

}

return queue[front];

}

@Override

public boolean isEmpty() {

return front == -1;

}

@Override

public boolean isFull() {

return rear == MAX\_SIZE - 1;

}

}

class Main {

public static void main(String[] args) {

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

MyQueue queue = new MyQueue();

int choice;

do {

System.out.println("1. Enqueue");

System.out.println("2. Dequeue");

System.out.println("3. Peek");

System.out.println("4. Check Empty");

System.out.println("5. Check Full");

System.out.println("6. Exit");

System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");

choice = sc.nextInt();

switch (choice) {

case 1:

System.out.print("Enter data to enqueue: ");

int data = Integer.parseInt(System.console().readLine());

queue.enqueue(data);

break;

case 2:

int dequeued = queue.dequeue();

if (dequeued != -1) {

System.out.println("Dequeued element: " + dequeued);

}

break;

case 3:

int peeked = queue.peek();

if (peeked != -1) {

System.out.println("Front element: " + peeked);

}

break;

case 4:

if (queue.isEmpty()) {

System.out.println("Queue is empty");

} else {

System.out.println("Queue is not empty");

}

break;

case 5:

if (queue.isFull()) {

System.out.println("Queue is full");

} else {

System.out.println("Queue is not full");

}

break;

case 6:

System.out.println("Exiting...");

break;

default:

System.out.println("Invalid choice");

}

} while (choice != 6);

}

}

***Output:***

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter data to enqueue: 123456

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 3

Front element: 123456

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 4

Queue is not empty

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 2

Dequeued element: 123456

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 5

Queue is not full

1. Enqueue

2. Dequeue

3. Peek

4. Check Empty

5. Check Full

6. Exit

Enter your choice: 6

Exiting...

***9. Using interface.***

interface Bank

{

abstract float rateOfInterest();

}

class SBI implements Bank

{

public float rateOfInterest()

{

return 9.15f;

}

}

class PNB implements Bank

{

public float rateOfInterest()

{

return 9.7f;

}

}

class Main

{

public static void main(String[] args)

{

Bank b=new SBI();

System.out.println("ROI: "+b.rateOfInterest());

PNB b1=new PNB();

System.out.println("ROI: "+b1.rateOfInterest());

}

}

Output:

ROI: 9.15

ROI: 9.7